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1906 CATALOGUE OF  
**FIELD, GRASS and  
GARDEN SEEDS**



**Minnesota Seed Co.**  
NEW ULM, MINN.





# To The Public



OUR CATALOGUE is presented to you under a new name this year THE MINNESOTA SEED CO., (as successors to Fred Meier, Sleepy Eye, Minn. Our location is New Ulm, Minn. There is pleasure in progress, and it gives the writer a keen pleasure to have achieved the purpose which has been his aim for several years, to own an equipment with which it would be possible to take care of a growing business, to solve the problem of handling large quantities of seed corn in such a way as would make it FIRST CLASS SEED, not only in germination but in producing qualities. Our new building, which we show on another page, is the most complete and largest building for this purpose in the country. We own hundreds of acres of land in the best portions of the state and will make it our aim to supply the best seed our soil can produce. We have here a great variation in soil and with our short seasons, we can produce seed which is suited to any section. Our assertion is substantiated by our sales.

Our few illustrations taken from actual objects look rather insignificant beside the catalogues of many Seedmen, which are filled with impossible wood cuts and descriptions of seeds with world breaking records, none of which are capable of producing such records in the hands of the purchaser.

We hope to put our boasts in the quality of our seeds, where we trust our customers will have no trouble to find them.



# Seed Corn.

The past season has shown that the corn belt is making rapid strides northward. Southern and central Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota must take up the work of systematic corn growing, procuring varieties which will make profitable yields. The question of improving corn by breeding has proven itself to those who have tried it, and this work is being taken up in all sections. Our superior equipment along this line places us in a position to do this work which the ordinary grower has not time or inclination to do. Corn produced in this way is worth many times its original cost to the purchaser. In a recent test by the government, corn which was dried by artificial heat produced 16 bushels more per acre than did air dried seed on the same field.

This season the grades of corn from our western states are bringing the highest price on the market, being more sound and better quality than corn from the central states. This proves our contention which was that it is more profitable to grow varieties of corn which will mature and make fair yields than grow larger and later varieties which too frequently fail to mature, in which case the corn is of considerable less value.

We would advise farmers who hesitate buying our seed corn to thoroughly test their own air-dried corn and note the difference in the vitality of that and seed properly cured.

The business of seed corn growing has enormously increased in the corn belt south of us. We trust the farmers will give us their support by at least testing the merits of our seed as compared to the home grown.

## PRICES

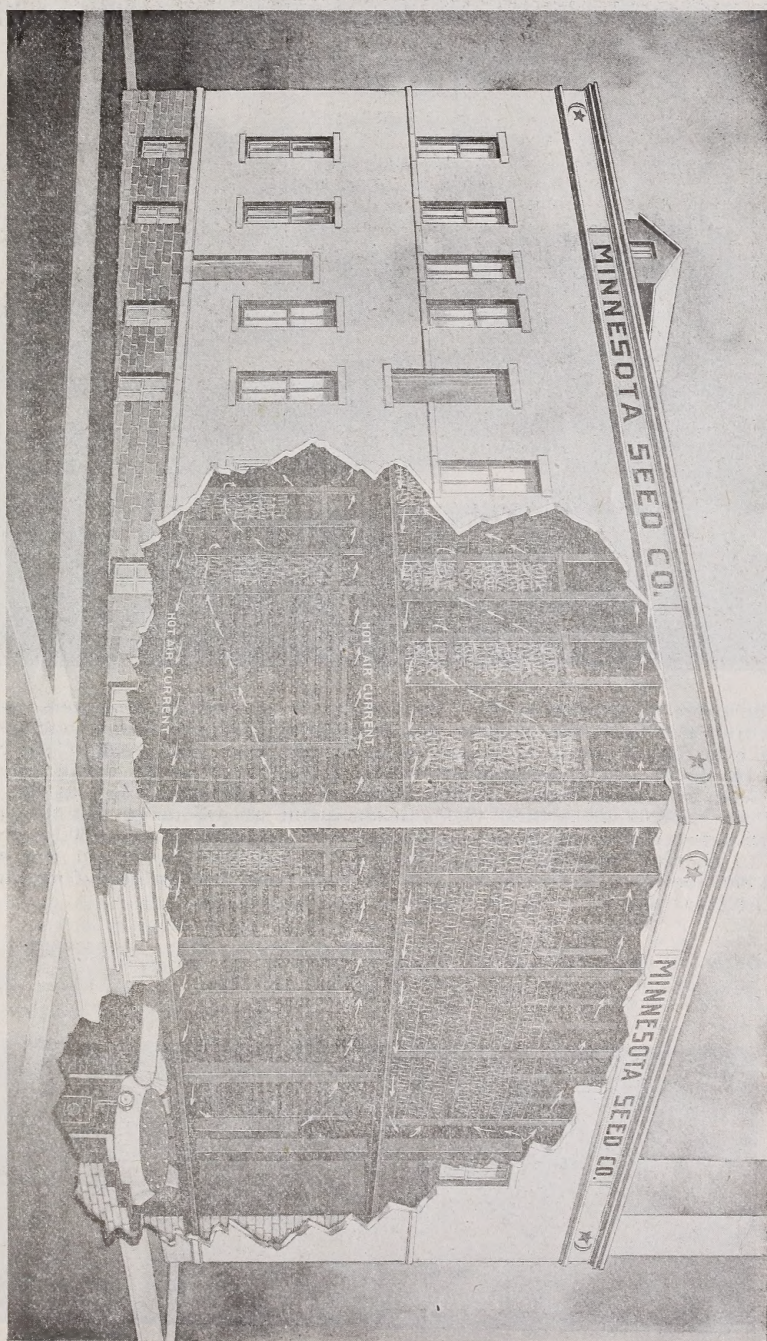
**Our Prices.** While our prices may seem high to the man who has not tried our seed, and can buy seed corn from a neighbor for less money (Warranted every kernel to grow?) if he will just stop to consider the cost of handling corn our way will find the price reasonable and the fact that one bushel will plant seven or eight acres makes the cost of seed but a trifle per acre.

Our prices are for regular stock shelled and two bushels in a bag F. O. B. our station. To those who wish to buy any of the varieties offered in the ear we will supply such corn at an additional price of 25 cents per bushel to pay for added cost of selecting and handling. Orders for such seed will be filled up to April 15th after which all stock will be shelled.

Send 18 cts. extra for bags for each two bushels ordered. We will give a discount of 2 per cent on 10 bushel orders, 5 per cent on 25 bushels and 10 per cent on 50 bushel orders.

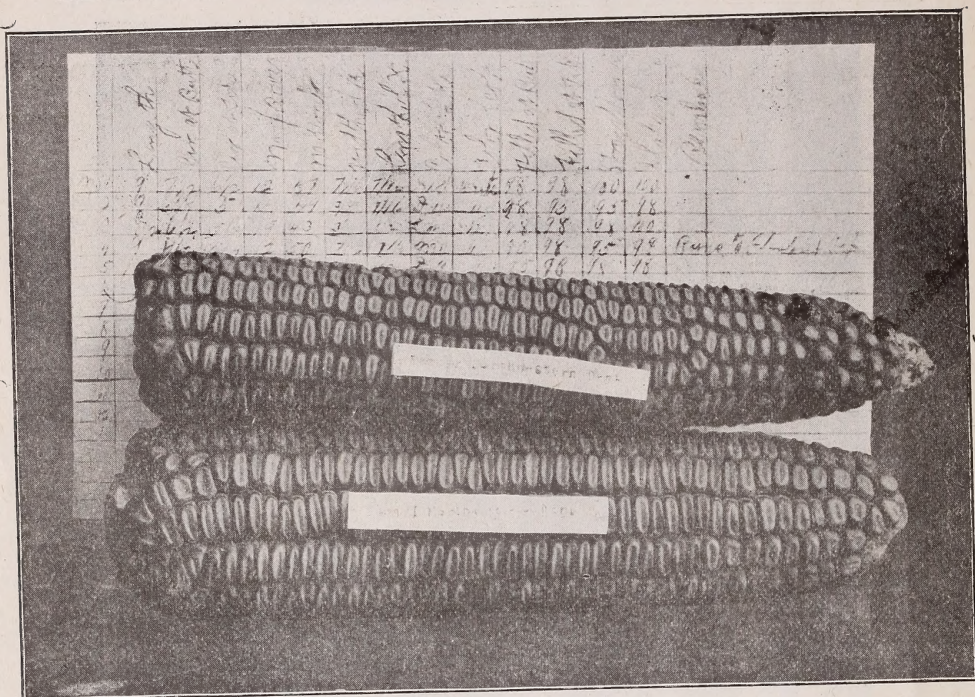
In ordering state expressly how you want seed shipped, giving route if you have any preference. Write plainly your name and address. Remit by draft, money order, registered letter or express order.



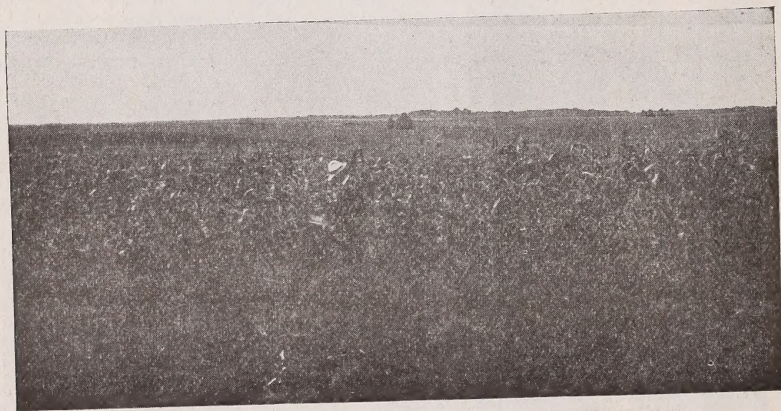


Cut Showing our New Seed Corn Curing Process. The largest and Best Equipped Building for this Purpose in the Northwest





The above illustration is of two ears of Northwestern Dent, that were used in breeding plot No. 1 season 1904. The results obtained prove more conclusively than ever the advantage of growing seed in this way. The yield of ear No. 1 was 145 lbs. from a given number of hills, while that of ear No. 2 was only 115 lbs. from the same number of hills. Other ears produced as high as 160 lbs. of corn. In comparing these yields, seed capable of producing 115 lbs. yield 50 bushels per acre, other seed capable of producing at the rate of 160 lbs. would yield a fraction less than 70 bushels per acre. We have continued this work and 1905 showed a marked increase in the yield from the best producing ears in the original plot.





# Practical Corn Breeding

By Fred Meier at the Madison, Wis. Convention

The subject of plant breeding has had an impetus during the past half decade such as it has in no previous period, and I think more has been accomplished in this time than in any quarter of a century in the history of the country. A few years ago it was an unusual occurrence to find an article on the subject of agriculture in any but the agricultural papers. Today all the leading general magazines and daily newspapers are devoting more space to this subject than to any other one subject. Besides this, some of the ablest men that we have are editing newspapers devoted entirely to this subject, and why should not this be so? Is not agriculture the foundation of all that is material? When we think of the step between the thorn apple and the large, luscious, palatable apple that we are growing today, the difference between the wild grape and the domesticated ones that are now producing the wealth of the globe. Or, again, the chasm between the maize plant that the Indians had when this continent was first discovered by the Europeans and the corn plant that is now yielding an amount of deep grained ears, containing a large percentage of either oil or starch at the will of the farmer, with a yield per acre which seems limited only by the skill of the grower. It would seem to me this ought to lead to still greater efforts and it is beyond the ken of man to know where the limit in the production per acre will go. To show that there is much need of improvement along this line in a general way, I will quote some figures taken from the report of the secretary of agriculture:

The total yield in corn since 1889 will average nearly two billion bushels per year. Our average yield in 1889 was twenty-seven bushel per acre, and only in one year since then has the yield exceeded this. In 1896 the average yield was twenty-eight and two-tenths bushels. Our acreage has risen from the 70,000,000 mark up to 94,000,000 acres. In 1902 and in this year the total yield exceeded all others, and the value of the product on the farm was more than \$1,000,000,000 and was equal in value the whole of the wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potato and flax crops combined.

For all this there is yet room for improvement as the average yield in this year was only 26.8 bushel per acre.

There is another lesson to be learned in

connection with these statistics. The average yield in the corn states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri was only 27.78 bushels, while that of the New England states is 36.48. This in view of the fact that we westerners are taught, that the soil in those states is run out, speaks well for the thrifty New Englander.

Coming back to our section, Minnesota and Wisconsin are in a group of states in which the average is only slightly above the general average, or 27.6 bushels per acre. This is only about one-half of what the yield could be, did each farmer use a limited amount of energy with a grain of good sense and vigilance thrown in. Some good farmers located on favorable corn soil raise from 70 to 100 bushels per acre. The secret of getting these yields lies in making each stalk bear a good sized, sound ear. Just by way of proof that such yields are possible, a field planted to corn in hills the usual distance apart, yielding three pounds of corn to the hill, would yield 15.5 bushels per acre.

It is a well known fact that the influences of an increased area of timber has a decided effect as to the amount of precipitation, likewise an increased acreage of corn, has a similar effect upon climate. You will notice that only in rare instances does a section of the country where corn is the main crop suffer from the effect of a drouth; thus does a corn crop, which is the most profitable that a farmer can grow, not only insure itself, but is practically a guarantee to his small grains. Besides, this corn is not only a life sustaining product but can be converted into meat, starch, sugar, or into many other products too numerous to mention. Furthermore, corn will leave your soil in better condition for the other crops following than any other crop, with the possible exception of clover. Putting these two together you have a combination that is hard to beat.

In this northwestern section of the country corn ought to form a more important part in crop relation than it does at present. It has been proven repeatedly in our wheat growing section that corn is a very paying crop, as a field will produce as much wheat the two years following a crop of corn as will a similar field planted to wheat for three consecutive years.

Returning to the subject of corn improvement, it has been demonstrated, more par-



ticularly in stock of all kinds, that where a man has an ideal he can by persistency, patience and intelligent breeding accomplish his object. To illustrate: See how the people who have had in mind the production of the best beef cattle with the least percentage of loss, produced in the most economical way, have built up strains of Shor horn. Herefords and other breeds of cattle; stock which we need not be ashamed of, were all the planets inhabited and did their inhabitants come to view our efforts. In horses the limitations seem only as a man is satisfied with his efforts; does he wish to produce a drafter with strength, endurance and beauty he accomplishes his purpose; if he turns his efforts to speed like results crown his efforts. But still we find some who are dissatisfied. They want an animal with other qualities than those already mentioned. Some observing man who has profited by others' experience conceives the idea of crossing the horse and a donkey. The result, a mule, an animal admirably adapted to the uses for which it was intended.

Summing up the results accomplished under certain conditions with the corn plant, we are forced to the opinion that the causes of our low yields in corn are not so much the quality of the plant we already have as it is the manner and conditions under which it is grown by most farmers.

To develop an animal to it's fullest degree of perfection, it must have proper care and proper feed. The same is true of plant life. To fully develop a stalk or a field of corn, it is necessary that there be the proper kind of nourishment in the soil in which it is to be planted.

It might be well to call attention to the fact that the corn plant is one of the few plants capable of drawing nourishment directly from fertilizer in the form of barnyard manure, it being necessary to undergo a chemical change before being available to most plants. That the habits of the plant be understood so that it can be tilled in a manner that will stimulate it to put forth it's very best efforts and above all it is necessary that the seed used be capable of producing such a product as is required. If you will but follow the simpler rules in this matter you will astonish yourself with the results obtained.

If you were to buy some stock with which to start a herd, you would, of course, buy those with a pedigree. This pedigree is a guarantee to you that these animals are the descendants of sires and dams capable of producing animals of a certain quality. This same principle can be made to apply to plant life as well.

The first essential point in making a beginning in corn improvement is to procure the best seed of the best variety adapted to that portion of the country in which you live, and suited to the purpose for which you want it whether it be for stock feeding, for market or for manufacturing purposes. Plant this seed on the best soil at a distance to prevent pollen from other fields blowing in, giving it the best possible cultivation. If you have been faithful in your work you will be gratified by the results. But now your work has only fairly begun. After the corn has about reached it's maturity you must go to the field and pick ears from vigorous, healthy stalks bearing nearest your ideal ears. Such ears should be cylindrical in shape, that is, having nearly equal circumference the full length of the ear, being well filled at both the tip and butt; cob of uniform color, the rows of kernels being as straight as possible, the kernel should gradually broaden from the point to the top, as this shaped kernel allows of the least waste of space between the rows and gives a larger percentage of shelled corn.

After making your selections you will have

accomplished practically all you can do in the first season's work; having selected the early maturing ears you have shortened the general time for maturing (and taking the past two seasons into consideration, that is a very material point to be gained.) By selecting the best ears those most ideal in shape, as you will see later, among these will be found some that are capable of reproducing themselves.

For the second year, secure a plot of ground isolated from your other corn fields, making the rows no longer than can be planted from one ear of corn. Select the best ears from those picked in your field the autumn before planting each row with a separate ear and numbering the rows. After the shoots that form the ears begin to show and before the pollen falls on the silks, pass through the plot, removing the tassels from the stalks that do not give promise of developing a vigorous, good sized ear. As pollen falling on the silk is what fertilizes an ear and produces the kernels, removing the tassels from the weak stalks removes the danger of these weakening the vigorous and healthy ears, and yet by leaving these in the field to bear as good an ear as possible, giving you a basis on which to figure as to which are capable of the heaviest production. After this plot has reached maturity or if you wish to further select this corn for earliness, continue to select the best, earliest maturing ears, tagging each ear with the number in which it grew. After making these selections leave remainder of the corn in this breeding plot until thoroughly ripened. In examining these rows separately you will notice that some of the rows have less barren stalks, have a stronger stalk and altogether have made a better yield. After harvesting each row separately you will be in a position to know which of the ears selected earlier in the season are the ones you want for your next year's breeding plot. Selecting your seed for general field planting from the best producing rows, discarding those of low yield.

While much improvement may be accomplished by this method, yet there remains the possibility of the best yielding rows, being fertilized with pollen from the lesser yielding rows. This drawback is gradually eliminated as the seed of your breeding plot becomes of a higher standard and it is only after long and persistent effort along this line that your work will begin to show, and you will have accomplished something that is of real worth to the community.

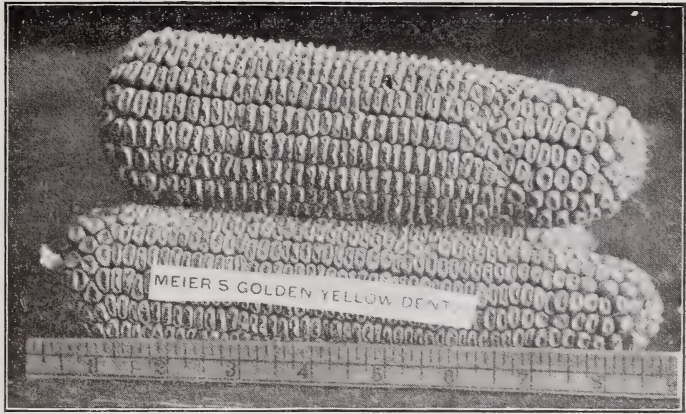
There is another method of corn improvement that I have not spoken of as yet. This constitutes hybridizing. Taking two standard varieties, each having some of the properties you want and planting these in alternate rows, removing all the tassels in the rows of one variety. This allows this variety to be fertilized with the pollen from the other variety. In this way a positive cross or hybrid is the result.

Selecting seed from the detasseled row you will find a great variety of types of corn, few if any, having any resemblance to either of the parent varieties, and likewise few being near the type you may have in mind, and the few resembling this type often prove a disappointment, from the fact that on being planted the following year they do not retain their type or do not prove good producers. It is only after continued and untiring efforts that results are obtained by this method. It may be necessary to try crossing quite a number of different varieties before a hybrid is found which may be of real worth. It must be borne in mind that to develop a hybrid all essentials must be favorable; thus an adverse season may undo all that you have spent several years in accomplishing.



## Golden Yellow Dent

An early variety of yellow dent corn, having all the qualities that go to make up a first class feeding or marketing corn. This is one of the best adapted varieties



for sections as far north as central Minnesota and Wisconsin, although several fields ripened in the Red River Valley in 1905. While the deep kernel and general appearance of this corn would lead one to think it was not an early corn, yet in the eight years we have grown this corn it has never failed to mature and furnish a good yield. It has a deep kernel of a rich golden color, a small cob, medium sized ears,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference; an average of 8 inches in length, the top of the kernels being somewhat rough. The stalks grow to good height for handling with binder and makes first class fodder. This corn will hold its type under adverse conditions, and make a good yield, with large percentage of shelled corn. Price per bushel (bags extra). **\$2.00**

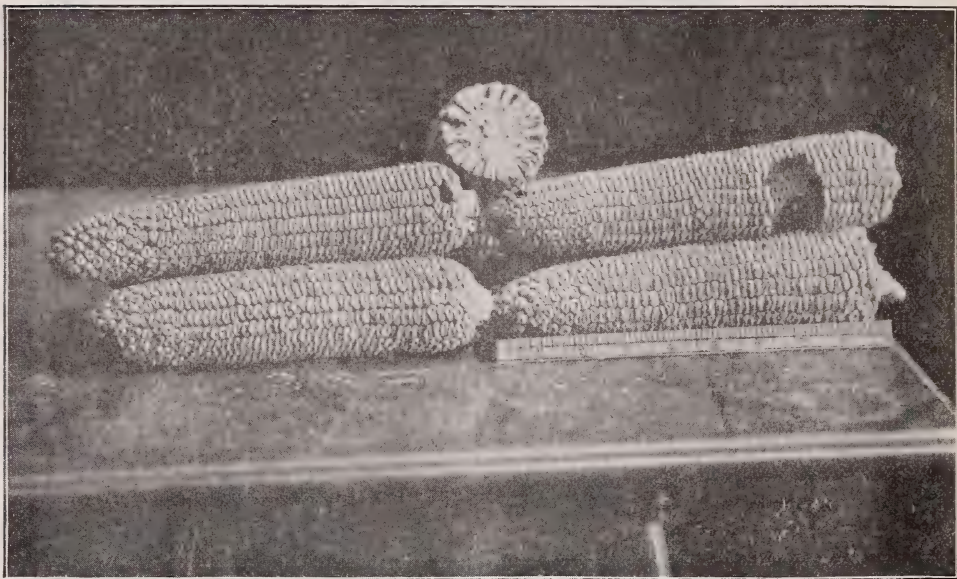
## Minnesota No. 13 Dent

This variety of Yellow Dent corn was originated and improved by the State Experimental Station. It has been bred with a view of eliminating barren stalks and making each stalk produce an average sized ear. It is an early hardy corn, smooth kernels set compactly on cob with no waste space between rows. The average length of ears is 8 inches with from 16 to 20 rows of kernels. Stalks grow to fair height and ears sufficient distance from ground to handle conveniently. This corn is grown from seed obtained directly from the station and has made a remarkably good showing in yields in the past. Fields on our own farms having shown an average yield of 65 bushels per acre. Price per bushel (bags extra)..... **\$2.00**



## CHOICE YELLOW DENT

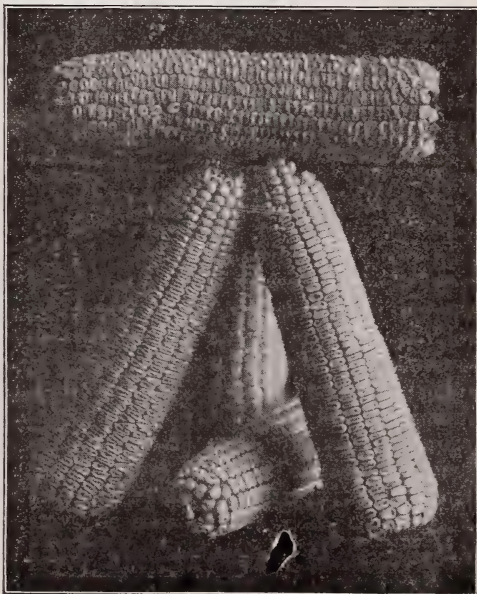
A variety of Yellow Dent resembling the Golden Yellow, but having a larger ear, somewhat taller stalk, requiring longer time to mature, and contains large percentage of food elements. For those having a favorable corn soil this variety will be found valuable as it will bring good yields on such soils. It has been carefully selected, and will be found a good yielder suitable for sections not too far north. Price per bushel (bags extra) .....\$2.00



## Choice White Dent

A Variety of White Dent  
Corn of a Uniform Type.

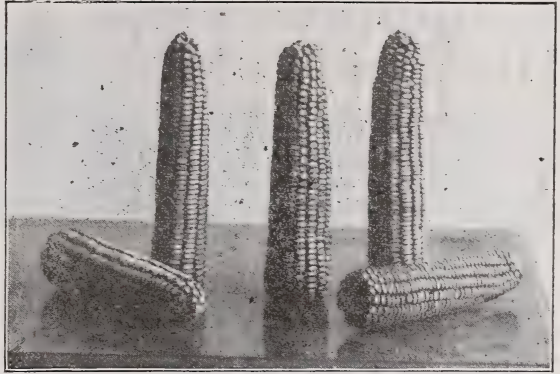
It is more popular in some sections than the yellow varieties, some claiming that on light soils it will make better yields. We do not think this true, however Choice White Dent has always given good results. Its kernels are not quite as deep as those of the yellow varieties but in yields it compares favorably. This corn has proven itself a good yielder. Stalks of this variety are good height. Ears  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet from the ground. Very small percentage of barren stalks. Price per bushel (bags extra) .....\$2.00





## North-western Dent

The most popular corn in the North-west today. If you want a variety which will grow on any kind of soil North-western Dent will not disappoint you.



After a number of years of trial of this variety we contend that it is and will continue to be for some time to come one of the best varieties to grow in central and western Minnesota and South Dakota and in all parts of North Dakota, in fact wherever a hardy variety of corn is needed. Should the adverse seasons continue it will be grown to advantage in more southern sections. This corn is a cross of the Blood Butcher Dent and some variety of Flint. It has some characteristics of both Dent and Flint corn. It has the hardness and quick growing qualities of the Flint, and the Dent characteristic in form, shape of ear and stalk.

On page 4 will be found a cut of ears of this corn as used in our breeding plot. Recognizing the good qualities of this corn we are making a special effort to improve it for earliness, yielding quality and type. We are growing this corn with special view of supplying the need of a hardy and early corn in the northwest and have supplied some of the best growers in seasons past to their entire satisfaction.

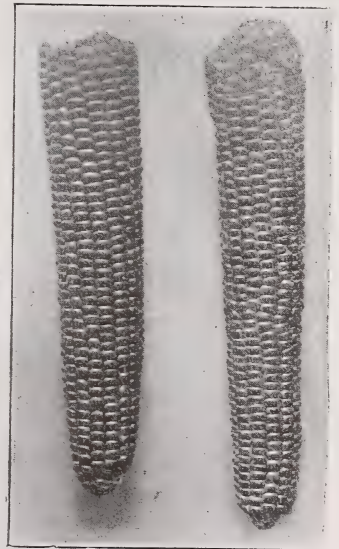
Average length of ears 9 inches, average circumference  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, from 12 to 20 rows of kernels. This corn does not sucker to any great extent and can be handled to advantage with a binder. Price per bushel (bags extra) .....\$2.00

## Yellow and White Dent

We have a small stock of both Yellow and White Dent Corn, grown here in the county. While it is selected yet it is not grown with special care for seed, it is cured in the same way our regular seed is, and as good germinating quality as regular stock. Price per bushel (bags extra) .....\$1.50

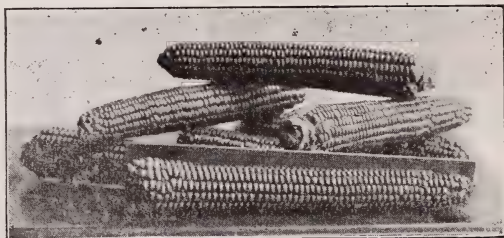
## Mercer Flint

A bright yellow Flint resembling Triumph. Somewhat shorter in stalk, smaller ears and kernels. Possibly a little earlier maturing. Price per bushel (bags extra) .....\$2.00



Mercer Flint

## Triumph Flint...



A variety of Flint, bright yellow in color, with average length of ears about 12 inches and with from 14 to 16 rows of kernels. This is the largest and best yielding of the flint varieties, both in ears and the amount of fodder produced. It grows tall enough to be harvested with a corn binder and will produce a surprising amount of fodder to the acre. Like the Northwestern Dent it is claimed for it that seed grown under favorable conditions will yield much heavier in the northern sections than will seed of the same variety grown there. In sections of the country where the seasons are short or where an early feeding corn is wanted this variety will be found the hardiest and most productive. It will mature from two to three weeks earlier than the Dent varieties.

While this corn suckers some it can be handled with a binder without trouble and all ears and fodder saved. Price per bushel (bags extra).... \$2.00

## FODDER CORN

After an exhaustive test by the Minnesota Experimental station and the largest growers of fodder corn it has been proven that an early dent corn will produce more feed per acre than will the southern grown corn which has been used extensively heretofore, for fodder purposes. The northern grown corn producing smaller stalks and often small ears, which makes excellent feed. This seed is kiln dried, like our regular seed corn and will be found to have large percentage of germination. From  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 bushel per acre is required. Price per bushel (bags extra).....\$1.00

### Flint Fodder Corn

Many people prefer a Flint Corn for fodder as it requires less seed and grows a finer stalk, and makes a more rapid growth. Can be sown as late as June 15. Price per bushel (bags extra) .....\$1.25

### Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

A Sweet Corn that is used extensively by market gardeners and by dairymen for fodder purposes. It will produce more and better fodder for milch cows per acre than any other forage plant. Price per peck (bags extra) 75c  
Price per bushel .....\$2.25

### Southern Grown Fodder Corn

Some dealers sell this under various names, Giant, Elephant, Red Cob, etc. We offer Genuine Southern Grown either White or Yellow Fodder. This will make extra large growth of stalks unless planted very thickly. Price per bushel (bags extra).....75c



# Seed Wheat

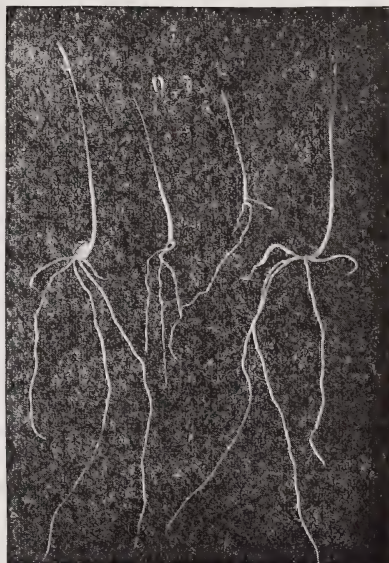
## Minnesota No. 169 Wheat

Our most successful wheat in Minnesota, No. 169 Blue Stem as is shown by the table following. Our supply of this wheat is of excellent quality.

On the next page will be found a statement of the manner of originating this wheat and a record of its producing ability. This was taken from a bulletin sent out by the Experimental station and written by Prof. W. M. Hays. It has been proven beyond a doubt that this is the best yielding variety of wheat grown in the state at the present time.

In wheat as well as other seeds the ability to produce large yields should be taken into consideration in getting a new strain of seed. Price per bushel (bags extra) **\$1.35**

Write for prices on larger lots.



Cut shows plants produced from plump kernels compared to those grown from small shriveled kernels.



Cut Showing Method of Breeding Wheat.

## Minnesota No. 169 Wheat.

Minnesota No. 169 wheat was distributed by the Minnesota experimental station in 1902, ten years after it was started from a single seed of blue stem wheat. It had been increased at university farm to 1,500 bushels. This was offered in lots of four bushels at \$1.50 per bushel, by private letter to 1,300 recommended farmers distributed in the various counties of the state, 376 purchased it. At the end of the threshing season in answer to a letter of inquiry, most of these co-operators reported their yields to the experimental station and sent samples of the crop. These reports were carefully assorted and it was found that 89 of these farmers had reported this wheat sown at the same time, on the same kind of soil, and in the same manner as the wheat commonly grown by them. The tables below, giving the yields of this wheat at University farm and on the farms of these 89 co-operators, show the records of yield on which the claims of this wheat are based:

TABLE III. Minnesota No. 169 Compared with Its Parent Variety Through 11 Trials at University Farm.

Year.....	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	Ave
Minn. No. 169	37.8	25.0	24.3	26.3	28.8	30.9	22.9	23.4	26.1	26.6	30.4	27.50
Minn. No. 51	21.6	24.6	20.4	23.3	25.9	30.5	17.6	21.7	25.3	19.5	35.0	24.12
Difference in favor of Minn. No. 169, 3.38.												

TABLE IV. Minn. No. 169 Compared with Common Wheat. Average of trials by 89 Farmers Throughout the State in 1902.

Average yield of Minn. No. 169.....	21.5 bu.
Average yield of Common Wheat.....	18.2 bu.

This variety was also tested as to its flour and bread making qualities with the assistance of Mr. C. E. Foster, at the same time as Minnesota No. 163 was tested. Recent tests made by Prof. Harry Snyder, also show this to be a very good quality of Blue Stem Wheat. It was found to have as good milling and baking qualities as its parent, a hard Blue Stem Wheat.

## Treat Your Wheat.

All varieties of wheat are subject to smut, and all seed should be treated with formaldehyde, or, as it is sometimes called, formaline. Make a solution of one pound of formaldehyde, 40 per cent test, in forty-five gallons of water and sprinkle enough on the wheat to moisten it. Shovel over until dried, or sow after a few hours, opening the seed-er to sow several quarts more per acre of the swollen seed. The cost of the medicine and labor is so slight, only about three cents per acre, that whoever sends smutty wheat to the market is advertising that he is a negligent farmer.





Originating New Varieties of Wheat at Minnesota  
Experimental Station.

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## FORAGE PLANTS

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### EARLY AMBER CANE

Seed for Fodder. Will produce an abundance of feed per acre, which contains much food value. Price per 100 lbs. bags included **\$1.75**

### KAFFAR CORN

Another forage plant used extensively in the middle west. Can be handled like millet. Price per 100 lbs., bags included.....**\$1.50**

### RAPE (Dwarf Essex)

This plant is used extensively for sowing with grain in the spring for fall pasturage. It makes very economical feed for sheep, hogs and cattle. Price per lb. **6c.** Per 100 lbs.....**\$5.75**

# SEED OATS

## Minnesota Experimental Station No. 6 Oats.

Too much attention cannot be given to the matter of procuring good seed, not only as to yield but to quality. The new No. 6 oats is a good yielder and is very plump having a large grain with thin hull. See illustration No 6 and the table below showing a comparison. This seed has been bred with a view of securing an oat with a stiff straw capable of keeping upright on all kinds of soil and producing a good yield. In this No. 6 oats both these qualities are found. In seeding oats the various conditions of the seed and soil should be taken into consideration to determine the amount of seed to be sown per acre. From  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 bushels being the usual quantity required.



Cut Showing a Field of New No. 6 Oats.

Table showing a ten year's yields of our No. 6 oats compared with ordinary kind:

Year.....	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	Ave.
New No. 6	49.9	55.0	71.4	73.7	64.9	73.1	68.8	60.6	62.2	78.7	65.8
Ordinary Kind	14.4	56.7	48.4	69.3	55.0	80.0	73.0	75.0	70.3	76.0	61.8
Price per bushel (bags extra)											60c

## Flax Seed.

This year for the first time we offer PREMIST or Minnesota No. 25 Flax. Its superior yielding qualities is demonstrated in the accompanying table. It shows that the average yield for three years is 19.3 bushels while three common kinds during the same time averaged 15.9 bushels, a difference of 3.4 bushels or an increase in favor of Minn. No. 25 of 20 per cent. Our stock is limited, although we carry other varieties. Price per bushel .....\$2.25

Have a stock of recleaned No. 1 seed that has made excellent yields in the past. Parties wanting a new strain of flax seed that is a good yielder will find this a desirable seed. Price per bushel (bags extra).....\$1.40	Year.....	'02	'03	'04
	Minn. No. 25, Premist	21.4	19.3	17.1
	Common kind	11.4	19.1	18.4
	Common kind	12.5	20.3	13.4
	Common kind	9.6	20.0	16.6



# SEED BARLEY

## Minnesota No. 105 Barley.

In producing this barley the Experimental station realized the need of a variety which would have sufficiently stiff straw to stand upright on rich soils and moist weather. No. 105 barley has this quality to a marked degree and produces a good yield of plump grains.



Cut Showing How Our Minnesota No. 105 Barley is Bred and is the Best Yielding Seed on the Market.

The following table compares Minn. No. 105 with common seed:

Year.....	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	Ave.
Minn. No. 105	62.6	53.3	60.0	58.1	48.5	44.8	54.4	54.5
Minn. No. 100	67.0	53.7	51.7	58.6	51.1	43.0	43.7	52.7

Price per bushel (bags extra)..... 85c

Write for prices on larger quantities of barley.

## Hanna Barley.

This new barley was introduced by the Dept. of Agriculture and was brought from Austria where it is famous for malting value and also its yielding qualities. It is a two rowed barley and has a very thin hull and plump kernel. This barley promises to become one of the most popular varieties grown. Price per bushel (bags extra).....\$1.00

### Field Peas.

These are the genuine Canada field peas. Suitable for hog pastures. Price per bushel (bags extra)\$1.75

### Emmer or Spelz.

A new grain recently introduced from Russia. Makes an excellent food for any kind of stock. Yields well and will ripen in about the time required to mature barley. Price per bushel (bags extra)75c

## Seed Millet

As a forage plant, millet is getting more popular each year. Millet should be sown at the rate of 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. When sown for seed a lesser quantity may be used. Can be sown any time after danger of frost in the spring and the Siberian as late as July 15th. Care should be taken not to plant too deep, as often deep planting is the cause of seed not sprouting.

**New Siberian Millet.** This new millet is very popular with those who have tried it. The seed is red and kernels very small. This must not be confounded with a variety called by some Siberian or Russian millet, having a kernel about the size of broom corn millet. It has numerous and broad leaves while the stalk does not grow coarse and woody as with other millet. It is the earliest variety of millet. Price per bushel (bags extra).....**80c**

**German Millet.** (Southern grown seed.) Valuable as a forage plant. Price per bushel (bags extra) .....**\$1**

**Common Millet.** Northern grown German Millet. Price per bushel (bags extra) .....**80c**

**Hungarian Millet.** (Dark Seed.) A well known seed valuable for hay. Price per bushel (bags extra).....**\$1.25**

## Grass Seeds

Have a complete stock of grass seeds for all kinds of soils. If parties wishing to seed large quantities of grass seed, and want mixtures, will write and state acreage and kind and condition of soil, we will send estimated cost of mixture, and most suitable.

In buying grass and clover seed it is our aim to procure seed grown as far north as possible. For instance clover seed bought on the Chicago or Toledo market, grown where the winters are not so severe and often open, could hardly be expected to thrive in a climate like this.

## CLOVERS

### Medium Red

Our stock of this seed is guaranteed to be MINNESOTA GROWN seed, and is a fair quality grown in one of the best sections of the state. It is thoroughly cleaned. In planting this seed you will be absolutely safe in getting a seed that is climated to this state and will withstand the winter season.

Price per pound (bags extra).....**15c**

Fancy quality, 100 lbs....**\$14.75**

Good quality, 100 lbs.... **14.00**

If farmers wishing to test method of soil inoculation will write to the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. they can secure enough Bacteria, with directions to inoculate seed for one acre.



**Alsike Clover**

This is a hardier clover and will withstand more moisture than the Medium Red, but does not grow as high, produces finer quality of hay. Guaranteed Minnesota grown seed. Required less seed per acre as the seeds are smaller. Price per pound.....15c  
Per 100 lbs. (bags extra)....\$14.50

**White Clover**

Suitable for pasture mixtures and lawns. Grows very low and will spread rapidly even when sown in sod. Price per pound (bags extra) .....20c

**Alfalfa Clover**

This plant has not generally been considered as adapted to this climate but has been grown successfully in parts of the state for years past in limited areas. We have secured a limited quantity of this seed grown in a section of the state where it has succeeded and consequently is thoroughly climated. Farmers wishing to give this most valuable forage plant a trial will find this seed much more apt to thrive than would seed brought from irrigated or southern sections. Price per pound....25c  
Per 100 lbs. (bags extra)....\$18.00  
American grown, per pound...20c  
American grown, per 100 lbs. \$16.00

**TIMOTHY**

Minnesota grown seed recleaned on special grass seed cleaner. Fine quality of bright seed free from all light and foreign seeds. You will find this seed much cheaper than to sow seed which has not been properly cleaned or contains foul seeds. Best quality, per bu. (bags extra) \$1.50 100 lbs. \$3.25  
Second quality per bushel 1.25  
Per 100 lbs..... 2.75

**BROMUS INERMIS**

New grass, suitable for high dry soil. This grass produces best stand when sown without a nurse crop, on well prepared soil, and by keeping weeds mowed until grass gets a start. Can be used in grass seed mixture. 15 to 20 lbs. usually sown per acre. Best quality per 100 lbs. (bags extra).....\$12.00  
Second quality, per 100 lbs. 10.00  
25 and 50 lbs. at same rate.

**RYE GRASS**

Italian or Perennial, either is an excellent grass for pasture mixture. Per bu. of 14 lbs. (bags extra) 85c  
Per 100 pounds .....\$6.00

**ORCHARD GRASS**

A variety that will grow in shaded locations, suitable for pasturage in timber land, though it thrives on prairie land as well. Per bu. \$1.90  
Per 100 lbs. (bags extra) ...\$13.00

**KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS**

Fancy cleaned, suitable for medium and high well drained soils, either for meadow or pasture mixtures. Best quality per bu. \$1.50  
Per 100 lbs. (bags extra)....11.00

**RED TOP**

Solid, choice seed, suitable for medium or low locations, either for hay or for pasture mixtures. Per bu. of 14 lbs.....\$1.20  
Per 100 lbs. (bags extra).... 8.50

**CANADA BLUEGRASS**

For pasture mixtures, per lb... 7c  
Per 100 lbs. (bags extra)....\$6.00

**ENGLISH BLUEGRASS**

For pasture mixtures, per lb... 7c  
Per 100 lbs. (bags extra)....\$6.00

**PASTURE MIXTURES**

We will send you a grass seed mixture for either high or low, light or heavy soils. Write for prices stating kind of soil.

# Garden Seeds

We offer garden seed in bulk of the varieties listed below. These are the varieties commonly used and our customers will find them FIRST CLASS Seed at about half the prices ordinarily charged by catalogue houses.

These prices are for seeds packed but not delivered. If you wish the order sent by mail add 1 cent for each two ounces of seed.

In the absence of instructions we will ship either by freight or express, at buyers expense.

## BEANS

GOLDEN WAX and Black Wax,  
popular variety to use,  
Golden yellow pods,  
Per lb 15c      10 lbs or more 12c

LONG YELLOW, SIX WEEKS,  
An early production, flat  
poded variety,  
Per lb 15c      10 lbs or more 12c

KIDNEY WAX,  
as early as Golden Wax,  
fine flavor,  
Per lb 20c      10 lbs or more 18c

## BEETS

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.  
The old fashioned  
garden beet.

EARLY BLOOD TUBNIP,  
matures early, especially  
fine table beet.

HALF LONG BLOOD,  
fine beet for fall or  
winter use,  
Per ounce 5c      Per pound 30c

## CABBAGE

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD,  
Very best early variety.  
EARLY FLAT DUSCH,  
Another excellent early  
kind.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD,  
for late and winter use,  
Per ounce 10c       $\frac{1}{2}$  pound 70c

## CARROTS

OXHEART,  
Early table carrot,  
easily grown.

DANVERS HALF LONG,  
one of the most popular va-  
rieties, makes good yields.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE,  
can be grown for garden  
or field use, fine for  
winter use,  
Per ounce 5c      Per pound 50c

## CELERY

MOST POPULAR VARIETY  
grown by gardeners,  
easily bleached,  
Per ounce 10c       $\frac{1}{2}$  pound 75c



## GARDEN SEEDS, Continued

### CUCUMBERS

#### GREEN PROLIFIC,

one of the best pickling cucumbers.

#### IMPROVED LONG GREEN,

standard sort for large fruit.

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 75c

### LETTUCE

#### BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON,

Large curled variety,  
does not toughen.

#### DENVER MARKET,

an early variety head lettuce

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 75c

### MANGELS

#### GOLDEN TANKARD,

Best known variety  
for stock.

#### YELLOW GLOBE,

for stock, very prolific,

Per lb 15c      10 lbs or more 14c

### MUSK MELONS

#### OSAGE,

best known variety, dark  
green color and netted,

#### PAUL ROSE,

very sweet fine flavor,

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 75c

### ONIONS

#### LARGE RED WETHERFIELD

standard variety, hardy,  
large croper,

Per ounce 10c      Per pound \$1.50

### ONIONS

#### YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS,

Round, yellow skin, white  
flesh, mild, good keeper,

Per ounce 10c      Per pound \$1.50

#### AUSTRALIAN BROWN,

early ripening, medium size,

Per ounce 10c      Per pound \$1.25

### PUMPKIN

#### CONNECTICUT FIELD,

common kind grown for  
stock, large yielder,

Per lb 20c      10 lbs or more 18c

### PEAS

#### AMERICAN WONDER,

the best known dwarf gar-  
den pea, needs no support,  
fine flavor,

Per pound 10c      Per bu. \$5.75

#### ALASKA,

one of the earliest dwarf  
peas, pods ripen quickly,  
must be sown frequently  
for table use,

#### HORSFORD MARKET

GARDEN, a good  
wrinkle l variety,

Per lb 10c      Per bushel \$3.50

### RADISHES

#### FRENCH BREAKFAST,

the standard sort for first  
table use, scarlet color shad-  
ing to white, olive shape,

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 50c

## GARDEN SEEDS, Continued

### RADISHES

#### LONG BRIGHT SCARLET,

long slender roots, fine  
table radish,

#### MAMMOTH WHITE,

solid and large, roots  
8 to 10 inches long,

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 50c

### RUTABAGA

#### AMERICAN PURPLE TOP,

best known sort for table  
use or stock, thrive well  
on new soil,

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 35c

### SWEET CORN

#### STOWELL'S EVERGREEN,

best late and canning sweet  
corn on the market, pro-  
duces large yields,

#### EARLY MINNESOTA,

one of the best early  
corns for table use,

#### EARLY COREY,

for table use or canning,  
Per pound 10c      Per bushel \$2.25

### SQUASH

#### HUBBARD,

warty, best known table  
squash, good yielder,

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 70c

### SUGAR BEET

#### VILMORIN,

originated by best grower  
in France where sugar  
beet is at home, fine  
for stock,

Per lb 25c      10 lbs or more 20c

### TOMATOES

#### ACME,

one of the best and earliest  
varieties, medium size fruit,

#### PERFECTION,

deep red in color, large size,  
perfectly smooth and solid,

Per ounce 10c      Per pound \$1.50

### TURNIPS

#### WHITE GLOBE,

excellent for early garden,

#### STRAP LEAF,

for garden or stock,

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 35c

### WATER MELONS

#### CUBAN QUEEN,

best known, solid large,

#### PEERLESS,

medium size, thin rind,  
light mottled green,

Per ounce 5c      Per pound 60c







Thames on Saturday  
for 1907.